

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5185.

號一廿月二年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

日二十月正年辰庚

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GORDON, 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, 10, Old Bailey, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DICKSON & CO., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LAIN DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Montmartre, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIEB, 185, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Raffles, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & CO., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messa, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Raffles, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & CO., Malacca.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG is situated in the Commercial District, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; boys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits.  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1863, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £400,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—39, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDERMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS CONDUCTED by me in Bombay, both independently of, and in connection with, the Firms of Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co. of China, will from this date be carried on under the style or firm of E. D. SASSOON & Co.

E. D. SASSOON.

WITH Reference to the above, We have this day admitted Mr JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr SASSOON JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in Bombay and China.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. W. DITTMER has been authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration.

RADECKER & Co.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. R. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to sign our Name by Procuration at Amoy, the Power held by Mr STEVENS ceasing from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 9, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr LEONHARD STALL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr F. O. DITTMER is authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration.

HEBSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1870.

### FOR SALE.

THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA; and its Affinity with THAT of the ARYAN AND SEMITIC RACES.

By N. B. DUNN, Ph.D., F.R.G.S. Price, Half Bound, \$2.00.

KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 15, 1880.

### FOR SALE.

TOWNS AND CITIES OF CHINA; A DICTIONARY OF REFERENCE.

By G. M. H. PLAYFAIR. Price, 8s per COPY BOUND.

Apply to Messrs NORMAN & Co., LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., KELLY & WALSH, McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1880.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BEG to announce that they have added to their Business A PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, under the Superintendence of Mr DOUGLAS DALE, who has been sent to them by Messrs JONES BROTHERS & SONS of London; they are now prepared to receive Orders which shall be carefully and efficiently attended to.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

DRUM SHELL HATS for the RACES. New Shapes in CURRY'S HATS. Latest NOVELTIES in SCARVES. SHIRTS with COLLARS attached. CARDIGAN JACKETS. FRENCH HED GLOVES, 2 Buttons. Single and Double SOLE BOOTS. Gait's French SHOES. Waterproof SHEETING for Racing Ponies.

Playing CARDS. White MARKERS. Electro-plated TABLES. Maltese CIGARETTES. Carriage LAMPS. Billiard BALLS. QUILTS. VALISES. Iron and Brass BEDSTEEPS. The New Wire Spring MATTRESSES. COIR DOOR MATS.

Spirit FLASKS. Household SOCKS. Marine and Cashmere SCARVES, and UNDERSHIRTS. Royal Irish Constabulary REVOLVERS. Foster's Celebrated Bottled ALE and STOUT. SACCONI'S SHERRIES.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Mrs BRASSER'S STORM AND CLOUD IN THE EAST.

LESSON'S SAVED BOOKS OF THE EAST. TENNYSON'S SONGS, set to Music by various Composers. MACKENZIE'S HISTORY OF 19TH CENTURY.

CARPENTER'S PHYSIOLOGY, New Edition. Capt. BARRY'S FIFTY YEARS COLONIAL EXPERIENCES. MARKHAM'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF DR NEWMAN.

THE GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION. ARYTON'S CHILD LIFE IN JAPAN. ROYALTY'S (Prof.) DRAWING ROOM AMUSEMENTS. ARMYATON'S HORSE DOCTOR.

STANLEY THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT—Cheap Edition. BURTON'S MARINE ENGINEERING. THE MECHANICIAN, a Treatise on Tools and Tool Making. SEALDICE'S ELIZABETHAN DEMONOLOGY.

WATERTON'S WANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA. RUSKIN'S WORKS. TALES FROM ELCKWOOD, Complete in 12 uniform Vols., cloth gilt.

BAILEY'S HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE. HURST'S ENCYCLOPEDIA DICTIONARY, Part I. NEW BIRTHDAY ALBUMS—"The Wedding," "The Carnival," "The Red Letter," &c.

GALDRETT'S NEW TOY BOOK. BOX GAULTIER'S BALLADS—New Edition.

### NEW MUSIC.

BOONER'S SONGS OF ENGLAND, SONGS OF SCOTLAND, SONGS OF IRELAND, &c., Cloth or Paper.

CHOPIN'S WALTZES, OPERATIC GEMS, SACRED SONGS, NEW DANCE MUSIC, NEW SONGS.

## ALSO, JUST RECEIVED.

A Selection of WALNUT WOOD WRITING DESKS, lined with Velvet & Leather. TOURIST WRITING CASES, lined with Velvet & Leather. STATIONERY CASES, INKSTANDS.

New Designs in ILLUMINATED ALBUMS. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, in Boxes. ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS. PURSES. CIGAR & CIGARETTE CASES. POCKET KNIVES. WRISOR & NEWTON'S COLOURS.

BAILE MASQUE STATIONERY—The Academy. Note Paper. The Academy Writing Cases. 8,000 NEW TAUCHNITZ VOLUMES.

## KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, February 15, 1880.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### FURNITURE SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received instructions from Mr HARRISON, to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, THE "OASTLE," ON MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at NOON.

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (English and Chinese), PICTURES, PLATED GLASS and CHINAWARE.

A Cottage Grand PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons; Billiard Table, by Thurston & Co.; a Pony Phaeton, and Silver-Mounted Double Harness, &c., &c., &c.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 21st Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1880.

#### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of APRIL next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendor for any other reason of which due Notice will be given), THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situate at SPRING GARDENS, Victoria.

Together with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, STAMP LAUNCHES, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and including the Good-will, and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.

For further Particulars, apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Supreme Court House, 17th February, 1880.

## To Let.

TO BE LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a Piece of Ground, containing about 10,000 square feet, situate in GARDENS, on Island Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BERRINGTON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

## TO LET.

FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and Out-Houses; Also, CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1880.

## TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Hollywood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

## TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS STORE FLOORED GO-DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## NOW READY.

### PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong; at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong; and at the China Mail Office.

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February instant, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1879, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd of February instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE OF 1865, AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.

CAPITAL \$500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

General Agents, Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

Directors, WILLIAM BOWELL FORBES, Esq., J. A. DE BERNES OS, Esq., KWOK ACHONG, Esq., C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

Bankers, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Solicitors, Messrs BERRINGTON and WOTTON.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Proprietors of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, their Dock and the Ground and Premises adjoining thereto, with the Plant, Machinery, and Stock-in-Trade of the parties aforesaid, and the Business and Good-will thereof, and of carrying on the Business of Shipwrights and Engineers in the Colony of Hongkong.

For this purpose an absolute Assignment of the said COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, together with the Plant, Machinery, and Stock-in-Trade of the parties aforesaid, and the Business and Good-will thereof, and of carrying on the Business of Shipwrights and Engineers in the Colony of Hongkong, has been entered into by Messrs WILLIAM BOWELL FORBES, FRANK BLACKWELL FORBES, SAMUEL WYLLIES FORBES, JUNIOR, JOHN MURRAY FORBES, JUNIOR, FREDERICK DELANO HUGHES, HENRY DE COURCY FORBES, and CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, Merchants, trading as RUSSELL & Co., as Trustees of WILLIAM BOWELL FORBES, FRANK BLACKWELL FORBES, and NERSON SPURRY, the owners of the said COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, with Messrs KWOK ACHONG, WILLIAM BOWELL FORBES, CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, and JOHN ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, Directors of the said Company, for the purchase of all the premises mentioned, without further confirmation, for the price or sum of \$500,000, subject to the condition that if the Stock-in-Trade consisting of Wood and Iron be not valued by a competent valuator at a sum not less than \$100,000, the said sum of \$500,000 shall abate accordingly.

The COSMOPOLITAN DOCK is of sufficient dimensions to dock the largest Vessels afloat; it and the Plant and Machinery belonging thereto are now in perfect order. The Business of Building, Docking, Making, and Repairing Vessels, in full operation, so that the Company can at once enter upon active business, which it is expected will be highly remunerative.

The Business of the Company will be conducted by Messrs RUSSELL & Co., as General Agents, assisted by a Board of Directors.

About Four Thousand Shares have been already taken up, and it is intended that the Capital will be called up as follows:—\$75 per share on allotment.

\$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880.

All unpaid Capital after that date shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

Application for Shares, which shall be in the annexed form, will be received by the Agents, up to the 15th day of April, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

To Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

General Agents, Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

Shareholders, Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

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## Intimations.

REGATTA.

MONDAY, 23rd Feb. 1880.

FIRST RACE.—2 p.m.—Open to all. Canoes, 2 Mils straight. Time allowance 2s. per mile. Prize—\$25.00 to first, \$5.00 to second.

SECOND RACE.—Single Banked Boats, same course. Prize—\$20.00 to first, \$5.00 to second.

THIRD RACE.—Open to Members of Recreation Club, and Officers of all Ships of War and the Garrison. Plate, \$25.00. Distance, 1 Mile. Four and five-oared boats.

FOURTH RACE.—Open to all. Canoes, 1 1/2 Miles and return. Prize—\$40.00 to first, \$10.00 to second.

SAILING RACE.—Free to all open Boats, not having centre boards. Those of 20 ft in length or over to constitute 1st Class. Those less in length, 2nd Class. Course triangular, 3 Miles. Prize—\$25.00 to winner in 1st Class, \$25.00 to winner in 2nd Class. All to start together.

Between the 3rd and 4th Race a Catamaran or Copper Point Race will take place. No oars to be used—500 yards. \$5.00 to the winner.

The Rules for Boat Racing as adopted by the V. R. C. will be strictly adhered to. All communications to be addressed to "The Regatta Committee, U. S. S. Richmond."

No Entries will be accepted after SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant.

In applying for Entry please state Name of Boat, Class, Race, and distinguishing Features.

All Competitors are requested to assemble at U. S. S. Richmond shortly before Two.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General MEETING of MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held at the C.T. HALL, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, at 3.30 p.m.

By Order, E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 16, 1880.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

45, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAMS for COCHIN-CHINA are sent on Week-days, at 9.40 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 3.40 p.m., and 5.40 p.m. On Sundays, at 7.40 a.m., 9.10 a.m., 2.40 p.m., and 5.10 p.m.

HONGKONG OFFICES, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central.—Always Open.

J. ENSTON SQUIER, Superintendent.

February 17, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 31st December last, at the rate of (21) ONE



# China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

日二十月正年辰庚

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Notice that they have added to their Business a PIANO TUNING and REPAIR DEPARTMENT, under the Superintendence of Mr. DOUGLAS, who has been sent to them by Messrs JOHN BROADBENT & Sons of London; and prepared to receive Orders which shall be carefully and efficiently executed.

## FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HATS for the RACES.  
Jockey's HATS.  
HATS in SCARFS.  
COLLARS attached.  
HATS.  
LOVES, 2 Buttons.  
SOLE BOOTS.  
HATS.  
MEETING for Racing.

Waterproof COATS.  
Automaton UMBRELLAS.  
Turkish-TOWELS.  
Bath BLANKETS.  
New Manufacture PIPES.  
Crown's Golden Cloud TOBACCO.  
Persian Cigarette TOBACCO.  
BIRDS' EYE and Gold Leaf TOBACCO.  
Jefferys' Tennis BATS, BALLS and PRESSES.  
Whist MARKERS.  
Illustrated T-LESCOPES, Maltese CIGARETTES.  
Large LAMPS. Billiard BALLS.  
QUILTS, VALISES, Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS.  
The New Wire Spring MATTRESSES. Coir DOOR MATS.  
Household SCALES.  
Cashmere SOCKS, and UNDERSHIRTS.  
Royal Irish Constabulary REVOLVERS.  
Foster's Celebrated BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.  
SACCHON'S SHERRIES.

February 2, 1880.

## ST OF NEW BOOKS.

STORM AND CLOUD IN THE EAST.  
Lecture's SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST.  
TENNYSON'S SONGS, set to Music by various Composers.  
MACKENZIE'S HISTORY OF 19TH CENTURY.

PHYSIOLOGY, New Edition.  
FIFTY YEARS COLONIAL EXPERIENCES.  
MARKHAM'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.  
SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF DR NEWMAN.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.  
AYTON'S CHILD LIFE IN JAPAN.  
HOFFMAN'S (Prof.) DRAWING ROOM AMUSEMENTS.  
ARMSTRONG'S HORSE DOCTOR.

ROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT—Cheap Edition.  
ROBINSON'S MARINE ENGINEERING.

THE MECHANICIAN, a Treatise on Tools and Tool Making.  
SPALDING'S ELIZABETHAN DEMONOLGY.

ANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA.  
ROBINSON'S WORKS.  
CYCLOPEDIA DICTIONARY, Part I.

NEW BIRTHDAY ALBUMS—"THE WEDDING," "THE CARLEYS,"  
"THE RED LETTERS," &c.  
CALDWELL'S NEW TOY BOOK.  
BON GAULTIER'S BALLADS—New Edition.

NEW MUSIC.

S OF ENGLAND, SONGS OF SCOTLAND, SONGS OF IRE-  
LAND, &c, Cloth or Paper.  
ROBINSON'S WALTZES, OPERATIC GEMS, SACRED SONGS, NEW  
DANCE MUSIC, NEW SONGS.

SO, JUST RECEIVED.

WALNUT WOOD WRITING DESKS, Lined with VELVET & LEATHER.  
WRITING CASES, fitted.  
ONERY CASES, INKSTANDS.

Designs in ILLUMINATED ALBUMS.  
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, in Boxes.  
ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS, PURSES.  
CIGAR & CIGARETTE CASES, POCKET KNIVES.

WILSON & MURRAY'S COLOURED.  
BALLE MASQUE STATIONERY—The Academy  
NOS PAPER. THE AGENTS VISITING CARDS.  
8,000 NEW TAUCHNITZ VOLUMES.

KELLY & WALSH.

February 10, 1880.

uctions.

AUCTION.

ATURE SALE.

signed has received in

from Mr. HANCOCK, to

uction, at his Residence,

"CASTLE,"

on

the 23rd Instant,

NOON,

whole of his

LD FURNITURE,

(and Chinese),

PICTURES,

and CROCKERYWARE,

and PIANO, by Broad-

Billiard Table, by Thurst-

ney Phonon, and Silver-

Harmos.

&c, &c.

S AND PLANTS.

will be issued, and the

view on and after Satur-

day.

As customary.

M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Feb. 14, 1880.

BY ANNOUNCEMENT.

As a going Concern, by

AUCTION, on a DAY

fixed in the Month of

March, previously disposed

of, and subject to

be Vendored for any other

Notice will be given),

SS. OF ENGINEERS

RIGHTS, lately Carried

## Intimations.

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary Annual MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February instant, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1879, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, February 6, 1880. fe23

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd of February instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, February 6, 1880. fe23

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.  
Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1880.  
AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.

CAPITAL \$500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

General Agents,  
Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

Directors.

WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, Esq.,  
J. DOS REMEDIOS, Esq.,  
KWOK ACHONG, Esq.,  
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

Bankers,  
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Solicitors,  
Messrs BRERETON and WOTTON.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Proprietors of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK their Dock and the Ground and Premises adjoining thereto, with the Plant, Machinery, and Stock-in-Trade of the parties aforesaid, and the Business and Goodwill thereof, and of carrying on the Business of shipwrights and Engineers in the Colony of Hongkong.

For this purpose an absolute assignment dated the 31st day of January, 1880, has been entered into by Messrs WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, FRANK BLACKWELL FORBES, SAMUEL WYLLIES FORBES, JUNIOR, JOHN MURRAY FORBES, JUNIOR, FREDERICK DELANO HIXON, HENRY DE COUCHY FORBES, and CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, Merchants, trading as RUSSELL & Co., as Trustees of WILLIAM BOLTON SPRAAT, ANDREW JOHNSON, and NELSON SPRAAT, the owners of the said Cosmopolitan Dock, with Messrs KWOK ACHONG, WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, and JOSE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, Directors of the said Company, for the purchase of all the premises mentioned, without further condition, for the price or sum of \$500,000, subject to the condition that if the Stock-in-Trade consisting of Wood and Iron be not valued by a competent valuator at a sum not less than \$100,000, the said sum of \$500,000 shall abate accordingly.

The Cosmopolitan Dock is of sufficient dimensions to dock the largest Vessels afloat; it is the Plant and Machinery belonging thereto are now in perfect order. The Business of Building, Docking, Making, and Repairing Vessels is in full operation, so that the Company can at once enter upon active business, which it is expected will be highly remunerative.

The Business of the Company will be conducted by Messrs RUSSELL & Co., as General Agents, assisted by a Board of Directors.

About Four Thousand Shares have been already taken up, and it is intended that the Capital will be called up as follows:—

\$75 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880.

All unpaid Capital after that date shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

Application for Shares, which shall be in the annexed form, will be received by the Agents, up to the 15th day of April, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

To Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of \$75 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880, and the second Call of \$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when required to do so.

Your obedient Servant,  
N.B.—Blank Form of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## Intimations.

### REGATTA.

#### MONDAY, 23rd Feb., 1880.

FIRST RACE.—2 p.m.—Open to all Craft, 2-Mil straight. Time allowance 2x per car per mile. Purse—\$25.00 to first, \$10.00 to second.

SECOND RACE.—Single Banked Boats, same course. Purse—\$20.00 to first, \$5.00 to second.

THIRD RACE.—Open to Members of Recreation Club, and Officers of 1st Ship of War and the Garrison. Purse, \$25.00. Distance, 1 Mile. Boat and six-oared B. at.

FOURTH RACE.—Open to all Comers. 1-Mile and return. Purse—\$40.00 to first, \$10.00 to second.

SAILING RACE.—Free to all open Boats, not having centre boards. Those of 30ft in length or over to constitute 1st Class. Those less in length, 2nd Class. Course triangular, 3 Miles. Purse—\$25.00 to winner in 1st Class, \$25.00 to winner in 2nd Class. All to start together.

Between the 3rd and 4th Race a Calamaran or Copper Pint Race will take place. No cars to be used—500 yards. \$5.00 to the winner.

The Rules for Boat Racing as adopted by the Y. R. C. will be strictly adhered to. All communications to be addressed to "The Regatta Committee, U. S. S. Richmond."

No Entries will be accepted after SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant.

In applying for Entry please state Name of Boat, Class, Race, and distinguishing Pennant.

All Competitors are requested to assemble at U.S.S. Richmond shortly before Two.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880. fe23

## NOTICE.

### THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, at 3.30 p.m.

By Order,  
E. GEORGE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 16, 1880. fe23

### G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880. fe20

### THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Lines to PENANG, INDIA, EUROPE, AMERICA and AUSTRALASIA, are now kept Open Night and Day.

SINGAPORE, and Stations in JAVA and SUMATRA, are Open between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., on Week-days and Sundays.

TELEGRAMS for COCHIN-CHINA are sent on Week-days, at 8.40 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 3.41 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. On Sundays, at 7.40 a.m., 9.10 a.m., 2.40 p.m. and 6.10 p.m.

HONGKONG OFFICES, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central—Always Open.

J. ENSTON SQUIER,  
Superintendent.

February 17, 1880. fe25

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of (2) ONE POUND STERLING per Share of \$100, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 16th Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 14, 1880. fe21

### HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED OR STORED at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision, and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880. fe2

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March next, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1879.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 14, 1880. fe2

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th February current to 5th March next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 14, 1880. fe2

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FUOCHOW.

The Steamship "Douglas," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, February 17, 1880. fe23

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

The Steamship "Hainen," Captain COSSET, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 7 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, February 20, 1880. fe24

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Nesher," Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, will be despatched on or about the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880.

### FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "Cairnmuir," Capt. QUARRY, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

### FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "Glenyle," Capt. QUARRY, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, February 11, 1880.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Frian," Captain S. H. HETZER, will be despatched on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 18, 1880.

### Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR TAKAO AND TAIWANFOO.

The A 1 German Schooner "Auguste Reimer," GERMANN, Master, shortly due, will load here for the above Ports, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "Hayden Brown," HAYDEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

#### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "Duke of Abercorn," BENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "Hoe's," DART, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "Mabel," HALLETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

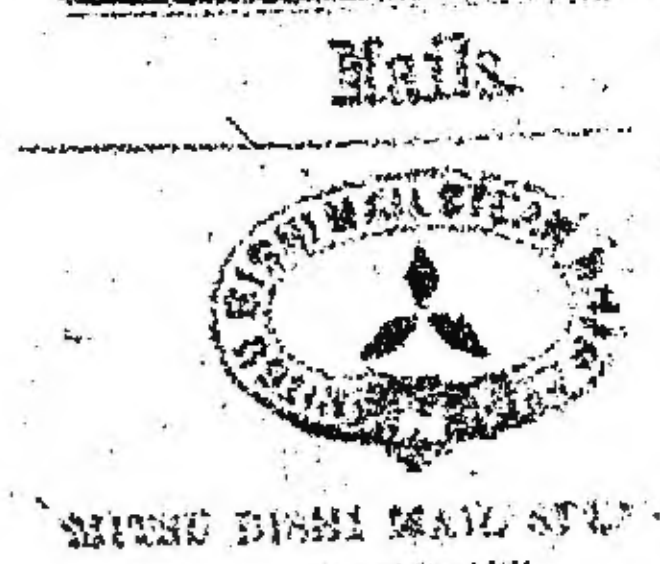
The A 1 American Ship "R. Robinson," BURR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

#### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "Prince Frederick," CHAGUM, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Hongkong, December 1, 1879.



STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. "SUNNYSIDE," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board until 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

FOR HAIKOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

The Steamship "Hainen," Captain COSSET, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 7 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, February 20, 1880.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Nesher," Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, will be despatched on or about the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880.

### FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "Cairnmuir," Capt. QUARRY, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

### FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "Glenyle," Capt. QUARRY, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, February 11, 1880.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Frian," Captain S. H. HETZER, will be despatched on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.







BAROMETER—9 A.M....		30.214
Do. 1 P.M....		30.189
Do. 4 P.M....		—
THERMOMETER—3 A.M....		54
Do. 1 P.M....		56
Do. 4 P.M....		—
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.		53
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	53
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum ....		56
Do. Minimum over night		54



## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions, such for example as "Sword," "Martinez," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the latter.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of my own Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" in the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XVIII.

Ballistic.	Apparatus.
B	Betta
A	Alligator
L	Lip
L	Llama
I	Ister
S	Sylla
T	trout
I	I.O.U.
O	ores

A correct answer has been received from "Silence."

## ACROSTIC XIX.—2ND SERIES.

I help man's locomotion there's no doubt,  
Should he be lean like or should he be stout.  
To soldiers, mariners, beyond all price,  
To ladies also, delicate and nice.  
The second word is to the first skin,  
(Here's the "straight tip," they've both to do with skin.)

Unite us, we become a useful pair,  
Confided to the British soldier's care.

1.

A classic proposition known to most reading men;

Another proposition I'll give you, I can't say when.

Go search the well-trimmed barque, mayhap you'll discover me,

But that you'll do most surely, sailing the rolling sea.

2.

A god of Babylon—I won't say which—

Worshiped there once, by poor as well as rich.

3.

I jump! I spring! I leap away I flee

When dogs and men chase after me.

4.

When it comes round, in Court there is a bustle

Of gowns and wigs, and many a silken rustle.

5.

They are of varied length, though mostly seen

Longer than thirty inches when I've been;

They're somewhat out of use, one must confess,

Whether employed for coat, or wood, or dress.

YORICK.

## ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words of "Trights" in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the latter.

A Silver Cup valued \$50 will be given to the person guessing the largest number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before the 1st.

All answers to be sent to the Editor China Mail by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked "Acrostic."

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one (if it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly.

Acrostic No. VII. begins the Series.

## ANSWER TO No. VII.

Manilla.	Lottery.
M	marvel
A	Argo
N	naught
I	it
L	lode
L	Leader
A	Away

\* The village where the French peasant girl is said to have seen the vision of the Virgin Mary.

Correct answers have been received from "Teem Shu Tzu (Edipus)," and "Silence."

## No. VIII.

My first is sometimes put upon my second,

Though somewhat venturesome 'tis often reckoned:

Together, form for those a pleasing sport

Who in these Eastern climes excitement court.

1.

'Tis where a battered mortal seeks to gain

A brutal triumph amid aching pain.

2.

Where beauty sleeps in all her varied charms,

With wealth of hair, and round luxuriant arms

Tossed with a nonchalant and careless grace,

Whilst slumber gently soothes each dreaming face.

3.

A word applied to Gipsies, Arabs, Kurds,

Who roam the desert plain with flocks and herds.

4.

A distant river: there are those who deem

This far too stately for so small a stream.

ALBERT GRANT.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

## THE PHRA FREE CHAR CASE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR.—In the Hongkong Daily Press of the 30th Dec. appeared a clever, well-written article on the political condition of Siam, though the spiteful tone of many passages must have raised in many minds grave suspicions as to its entire reliability. It is interesting as containing many facts, but unfortunately puts forward statements quite in the region of imagination, and bristles with what its old original Editor used to harp so continually on—the suppression and suggestion. It is said that at the time Phra Free Char was flogged for insolence to his sovereign the British Consul threatened the Siamese, and again after Phra Free Char's execution its then representative used words to the effect that the whole world should learn the cruelty of the King of Siam.

From the time of Phra Free Char's execution by course of law for murder, a series of articles have appeared misrepresenting even well-known facts, and attacking the King and Government of Siam. The article in the Daily Press is the worst, and as it gives part of a conversation between the King and Mr. Knox, which the latter desired might be kept secret, and as it also refers to a despatch received years ago by Lord Derby from the King of Siam, and gives Lord Derby's motives for not even acknowledging its receipt—matters that could scarcely be known out of official channels—it is a fair presumption that the writer of the Press article must have derived his information from the British Consul-General in Bangkok.

He himself, a stranger to Siam, could only accept as true what he heard from such a presumably authentic source. And I, also, as far as the action and opinions of Mr. Knox are concerned, am inclined to accept the story as it is told in that article. There we learn that for seven years the British Consul-General has been on bad terms with the Supreme King, throwing as it were the whole weight of Great Britain against the King and only offering to come to terms when, suspecting the Ex-Regent of having instigated Phra Free Char's punishment, he coolly proposed to change his policy and back the King against his ministers on condition that the King would release from prison his son-in-law, a man charged with embezzlement of Crown monies on a large scale, with three murders and many cruelties. The King is blamed for not accepting Mr. Knox's offer, but I believe the world in general will not blame the sovereign of any country for declining a bargain so proposed.

The interview at which this memorable conversation took place was a long one and very much more was said than the writer in the Hongkong Press tells of. The breach of secrecy on one side has led to an escape of secrets on the other side, and I have now learned that at audience Mr. Knox threatened the King with gunboat action, read an extract from a newspaper of no authority as if it were a declaration of the British Government, made uncompromisingly references to Zulus and Burmese barbarities, and in fact gave His Majesty rather a rough time of it. The King, however, kept his temper and gave Mr. Knox no opportunity of saying that he had been discourteously received.

Only those who know Mr. Knox can appreciate how trying this must have been, for Mr. Knox's manner is really not pleasant and was ably summed up by the leading merchant here, who in a fit of enthusiastic joy, on hearing that his Consul was going away for good, got up an address to him, and on being asked why, replied, "He is one of the most unworldly chaps I ever met, but as he is going away, we can afford to wish him happiness elsewhere."

An instance, a well-known one of his incivility to the King is in point here. The King of Spain sent some decorations for the Ex-Regent and the Ministers of the Siamese Government, and as there was no Spanish Consul in Siam, they were forwarded to the British Consul-General for delivery. The King in order to have them conferred in accordance with his rules, and with due honors, requested that Mr. Knox would hand them to him, and he would deposite the noblemen designated at a State Audience. Mr. Knox would do nothing of the kind. He took one up to the Ex-Regent, and left word that the other Ministers could have them by coming down to him in person and asking for them. Not one came, and the Regent refused to wear his, until the King had received it and re-conferred it. The other decorations were sent up to the Foreign Office in a box, about two years afterwards, without even a note or an explanation. This is but one instance among many of the uncivil and arrogant conduct which has marked Mr. Knox's intercourse with the King of Siam, preserving and increasing the alienation between them which, as the Daily Press states, originated in India, where Mr. Knox not only offended the King and his staff but also Major Sladen the British officer detailed by the Indian Government to arrange the King's reception.

Mr. Knox was never really liked by the late King, who tried his best to prevent his appointment as British Consul, but afterwards accepted the inevitable and tried to be as friendly in appearance as possible. The present sovereign has never given Mr. Knox the chance to complain of any incivility, though he has had a great deal to put up with, and much to submit to very repugnant to the well-known laws of etiquette, religion and prejudice current in Siam. One bold step hard to bolt, was Mr. Knox's daughter, who was brought to the palace, and the King was compelled to receive her at table, although Mr. Knox well knew that the Kings of Siam never eat with Siamese ladies; and that it was in violation of all rule for His Majesty to so receive the daughter of one of his own subjects, and one not of noble birth.

The manner in which Mr. Knox has repeatedly spoken of the King, and the language used toward him to European residents, has of course reached the King's ear, and it can scarcely be hoped for pleasant to Mr. Knox that Mr. Knox was continually wishing for his death in order that the 2nd King might succeed to the crown.

The Daily Press correctly states that the present 2d King's appointment was unconstitutional, but he does not appreciate that the change made was not only personal but also a change of status. He was put in, not with any view to succession to the Supreme Crown, but because it was decided to continue in his person, as a son of the late 2d King, a second Kingship without any reference to the succession to the Supreme throne. He has by no means the rank and position his father, a "Chowfah" prince, used to hold. But when Mr. Knox, in his rash youth, ruined his career in India, and came to Siam to seek a livelihood, the late 2d King employed him, and when he got into the Consular service the present 2d King, who had known him from a lad, continued the acquaintance. Just as it happened that Mr. Knox has lost all his official weight to the view that the 2d King is the successor to the throne. The wish was father to the thought. Mr. Knox's view would have had more weight with me if he had kept himself clear of the 2d King's claims upon his gratitude. I cannot think him wise in so continually drawing on the King for Pic-Nic boats, steamers and other luxuries needless to be mentioned here, and in my opinion improper for the representative of a Power like Great Britain to accept, much less solicit. It fortunately happens that there is no present probability of the question being raised, as I am assured by one of the ablest physicians in Bangkok that the Supreme King's chance of long life is much better than that of the second King, who has for several years suffered severely from constitutional disease. The writer in the Press speaks of the Supreme King as scarcely likely to live long. This is the old story which for the last five years has been persisted in by the British Consul. Considerate and forbearing as the Government of Great Britain has ever been to Oriental Potentates, they would long ere this have listened to the remonstrances of Siam and changed their representative for one less repugnant had it not been for the continual story "The King will not live three months."

For more than five years, during all which time the King has enjoyed good health, Mr. Knox has been prognosticating his immediate death. And now I come to the charge that the King is, and has been a mere puppet of the Ex-Regent. I have lived in Siam for some years, and have made it my business to learn something of the leading Siamese, and I say, assuredly the King is the hardest working official in Siam. His holidays away from Bangkok are short and few. In Bangkok he works in his office upwards of ten hours every day, almost every matter of any interest being submitted to him in full. From noon to 2 p.m. he holds a daily drawing-room, receiving the ladies of the Palace, and the wives of the principal noblemen. From 2 to 3 p.m. he gives a succession of private audiences to officials native and foreign. From 3 to 4 p.m. there is a general public audience to all officials, and each great department makes a public report and receives instructions. From 4 to 5 p.m. he sometimes to 3 or 3 in the morning, the King sits in the Secretaries' office, reading, writing and dictating despatches, reading reports, sanctioning estimates, &c. &c. With all this official labor, the King finds time to translate English romances into Siamese poetry and write long Historical Poems. Surely such a man is not likely to be a mere puppet in the hands of any one, nor presumably a dancer at the bidding of any one. And who is the puller of the string? The Press tells us the Ex-Regent.

Now the Ex-Regent it is true has a great position in Siam, and to Mr. Knox he certainly appeared to hold even a greater than he really does, for he had undertaken to manage that unruly foreigner, and to keep him quiet. By judiciously administering strong doses of rather coarse flattery, by a touching deference to him in all things and by erecting him into a sort of Gamaliel at whose feet he sat for instruction, he generally effected his object and got Mr. Knox into the way of looking to him for everything. But other Consuls also got about everything they wanted to, and that without going near the Regent at all, but direct from the King or Foreign Minister, the fact being that all three were working together in the most perfect concord. The Ex-Regent is actually the First Minister of Siam. For many decades during the three reigns, his voice has been potent in all foreign affairs, and for more than twenty years he has been the chief adviser of successive Kings in Home Affairs. For three years he governed the Kingdom absolutely as Regent, honorably resigning his power when the King came of age. His father and uncle before him held the highest official positions and the influence of his family is enormous. Moreover of all the minor officials hold him in intense respect and believe firmly in his wisdom and patriotism. Is it then strange? Is it wonderful? that the King should pay more heed to his advice than to that of any other person? Doubtless his advice is not always in accordance with European ideas, and those schemes of progress which the King is supposed to be favorably disposed towards, and many Europeans here would like well to see the King throw the old man over and reject his counsels, but to my mind the result would be uncertain. The people would consider him ungrateful, and the anti-reform party might become stronger instead of weaker. Probably when the King defers his opinions to those of the Ex-Regent, as he generally, but by no means always, does, he best knows that it is wise for him to do so. He simply acts as all prudent Sovereigns do in conforming his acts to the expressed desire of the strongest party in his realm. I have detailed the routine of the King's daily labour. Even his enemies, I believe, will not question his ability, and

it certainly appears to me that the epithet "puppet" is ludicrously misapplied to him. But the writer in the Daily Press, having in truth a very little cause to raise a large amount of very able, adopts the course recommended by experienced lawyers, and goes in strong for abuse of the other side. A foe to absolute monarchical systems of government as I admit I am, I must say I think it bad taste to express satisfaction in the belief that all Kings are destined *ex officio* to take up their future abode in Hades, or to single out one amiable King as the recipient of the terms "puppet," "nominal King," "titular King," and "tyrant," terms which are not even consistent with each other.

I do not propose to go minutely into the details of Phra Free Char's case, because that has been done by others ably and well, notably by Mr. Alabaster in the Straits Times of the 9th January last, but I must say just a few words about it as illustrating my view that neither King nor Ex-Regent need object to bear the responsibility of that just act, nor need fear the odium resulting from too palpable misrepresentation.

It will be remembered that there were two sets of proceedings against Phra Free Char—the great cases of murder and embezzlement for which he was executed, and the minor case of insolent conduct for which he was tried before the Privy Council and sentenced to receive thirty lashes. Thirty cuts with a cane is not considered a very heavy punishment in Siam, and to degradation is felt or loss of caste experienced. Such punishment is awarded much more rarely in this reign than it was in the last. The writer in the Daily Press tries to draw a comparison between the severity of the late King and that of the present, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. But in truth he is very much mistaken. The late King was not considered cruel, but floggings, by his command, were frequent, as the backs of Phra Free Char's father and those of other noblemen could bear witness. However the flogging of Phra Free Char was held to be very different to the flogging of his father or of any other man, and directly after Mr. Knox has been so often repeated since. It seems difficult to believe but it is nevertheless true that, almost immediately after Phra Free Char's flogging, Mr. Knox wrote officially to the Foreign Minister of Siam, that flogging had been abolished in all civilized countries, and shortly afterwards the Siamese received, as a corollary to his statement, the Graphic with a picture of a British soldier being flogged with the cat.

Phra Free Char was not flogged for marrying Mr. Knox's daughter, but for a combination of offences involving disrespect, but of which one ingredient was his taking Miss Knox away with him in his yacht, without her father's consent, and by causing scandal forcing him to consent to her marriage. All foreigners who have daughters to protect were really interested in this audacious act being severely punished. It was made worse too by the desperate position of Phra Free Char at the time. He is believed to have long known that the day was near when he would be brought to trial for his many offences, and is thought to have sought to ally himself with the British Consul in the hope that the prestige of his marriage might deter all prosecutors from appearing.

As it happened the effect was just the reverse, for it was apparent to the King and his ministers that it was an attempt to defy their authority and go unwhipped of justice. Such a precedent would be dangerous of order and introduce a dangerous element into the future conduct of the realm. They felt assured that the Government of Great Britain would never support their Consul in so clear a violation of Art. 2nd of the British Treaty, which forbids the Consul from interfering in Siamese cases, and so they sent their Minister to England and in the meantime tried Phra Free Char. The Minister returned with the expected answer and Phra Free Char was executed. That his imprisonment had not been a cruel one was evinced by the healthy condition in which he left prison for Pachiin. So far from being carried away in the dead of night, I saw the steamer bearing him away passing my house at about 7 in the morning; his father and brothers were arrested and are still in prison for complicity in his embezzlements and it may be for other offences. I have quite failed to get at any account of his trial, in which secret method of trial I think the Siamese make a mistake. Their property is attached and I presume he was forfeited—at least up to the amount of the gold mine delinquency for which they are held responsible as their relatives' bondsmen—but I am assured that their lives and persons are secure.

The charges of the Press correspondent against the King are founded only on this case of Phra Free Char and the forfeiture of the estate of an Acting Minister of Agriculture some four or five years ago. It is a curious coincidence that the father of Phra Free Char was the President of the Court which advised the King to forfeit the estate of Phya Han, then acting as the Minister of Agriculture; his embezzlements were of the grossest and most wholesale character, and an example was absolutely necessary. If a severe example were not, indeed, occasionally made, no revenue would ever reach the Treasury. On Phya Han's case, the peculation that led to his arrest was that of \$20,000 out of \$35,000.

When a seizure is ordered the confiscation is not to the King but to the State. The money goes into the Public Treasury and not into the King's, which is a separate and distinct organization, and so little vigor is shown in carrying out the seizure that the Treasury gains little. The total value of all the forfeitures during this reign is said not to exceed \$100,000, scarcely a sum to stimulate the greed of the King of Siam. Indeed, the theory put forward by the Press, that these seizures have resulted from the King's avarice, is absurd. The expense of the double mission to Eng-

land chiefly rendered necessary by this affair probably exceeds all that the Government will get from Phra Free Char or his family. As for the brothers' property, even if forfeited, it will not amount to much and is likely to be ultimately restored, as was done on a previous occasion during the late reign. The statement that the late King confiscated no estates is untrue. There are two well-known cases. Phya Sourbattujatban and Khun Sawan.

When the late King caused Khun Sawan and his wife to be executed for sending a love-letter to one of his wives, no cry of cruelty was raised, and in that cry under the present circumstances in the wanton assertion of untruths; in the false comparison drawn between this and the late reign; and in the wilful concealment of well-known facts.—I can see no real wish to enlighten the public as to the condition of Siam, but only a savage ebullition of private malice.

I have no doubt that the great majority of the Europeans and Americans here, both missionaries and merchants, will agree with me in the assertion that the Supreme King of Siam is a well-meaning, clever and charming young man, and that he may claim credit for many things besides the abolition of groveling and the law for the amelioration and gradual extinction of slavery.

The endowment of a large school with foreign masters, the abolition of street gambling, the better keeping of the national accounts, the great improvements in the trial of appealed cases, the introduction of copper coinage, the erection of Telegraphs, the marking channels of navigation with buoys and beacons, the hydrographic and land surveys, the unceasing prosecution of Canal works, the improvement of the roads near the Capital, and construction of new ones, the inauguration of a Museum and Library, the erection of Temples, the considerable strengthening of the warlike resources of the country, the thorough defeat and extermination of the Chin Han invaders, and probably some other good things, which I do not now happen to call to mind, should have been mentioned by any one professing to pass judgment on the King and his reign.

## FAIR-PLAY.

## CHINA AND RUSSIA.

(Japan Gazette.)

The news brought from Shanghai confirms the report which took every one by surprise, concerning the disgrace and possible punishment of Chang How, whose treaty with the Russian Government, for the rendition of Ili, contains conditions that are warmly resented by the two Empresses, who represent "old China," by Tso, who represents "militant China," and Li, who poses as the head of "progressive China."

Probably, much or most of the sudden hostility to Chang How is based upon jealousy, as he is a man both able and popular, and on his return to China it seemed likely that he would again bring the Manchus into a position of ascendancy. He is not old; he is vigorous, ambitious, and very rich; and the fact of his being a brother-in-law of the Western Empress gave him great influence in affairs, so that it was thought he would succeed to the position held by Tso who is now old, and eclipsed Li, who is feared and hated by the great councils of the capital and by the provincial authorities.

It seems that the two Empresses have turned against Chang How, because his treaty is not only a compromise but also involves the payment of a sum of money. The Empresses were, a year ago, determined that Ili, as well as Kashgaria, should be again joined to the empire. The conditions imposed in St. Petersburg, and assented to by Chang How, give to Russia a strip of territory which destroys the strategic value of Ili to China, and the rights of way and residence insisted on at the instance of General Kauffmann, are angrily resented at Peking, so much so that the treaty may yet be repudiated.

When Chang How left China for Russia, fifteen months ago, he had, it is now known, orders to threaten Russia with war, in case the restoration of the province in dispute was refused. The threat was regarded at the time as idle, but later accounts showed that Tso had about 70,000 well armed men and abundant artillery, ready to invade Ili at three points; and he had the sanctions of the imperial councils for the hardy and dangerous enterprise. As the Russian forces in the neighbouring khanates were unusually small, owing to the drafts made for the unfortunate expeditions towards Merv and Balkh, it is possible that Tso might at first have had a successful campaign, until the General-Governor of Turkistan received reinforcements. Both nations are fortunate that the threatened war did not break out. China might have by this time seen her best forces destroyed, and Russia, at the most important period, would have been engaged in a ruinously expensive quarrel of unknown issues. A first disaster might convert China into an irresistible military nation and Russia in that case might lose all hold on Asia.

For the present we must regard the recent treaty of alliance as in suspension; but before many weeks are over we shall learn whether, if the treaty should be rejected, China will take overt action against Russia. It is not likely that St. Petersburg will give better terms, because Russia is amidst her growing difficulties, obliged to keep a firm front. She cannot afford to make any concession of weakness or distress. If the treaty should receive ratification, as the best arrangement that was possible, Chang How will for a time be isolated. His implied coalition with Tso in an end; Li is a declared and relentless enemy; and the great moderation of Chinese factions, Shen Pao Chen, is dead.

A secondary consequence will be that the dispute with Japan for the Loochoos will sink out of sight for awhile, as China will not venture to have two enemies on her frontiers and coast. A third consequence will be, in any case of acceptance or repudiation of the treaty, that Li and

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Two will have greater power to press on military and internal reforms, because all China sees that the existing confusion exposes the empire to the dangers of invasion, and perhaps of disruption.

## MOSBY'S REPORT.

(Weekly Alta California, Jan. 10.)

CHICAGO, January 8.—The Times has a full report of John S. Mosby, U. S. Consul at Hongkong. It bears date Hongkong, October 21st, 1879. It begins thus: "In my No. 29, dated September 27th, 1879, I stated that I would submit to the Department a supplementary report on the frauds and abuses practised here in shipping and discharging seamen, the collection of extra wages, and granting relief to destitute seamen. This I now proceed to do. In the first place, I will say that while it was notorious here that frauds existed, yet I had not deemed the proofs accessible, as almost all the ships that paid extra wages during Mr. Bailey's term here had left the coast, until in the month of August, when investigating the emigration business with General Stahel, my attention was attracted by the quarterly returns of Mr. Bailey. After General Stahel left I made a careful analysis of the returns, and a comparison of Bailey's and Loring's, and the result was a most cogent demonstration of their fictitious character. I invite attention to the consolidated statement of all returns of extra wages and relief accounts of this Consulate from January 1st, 1871, to September 30th, 1879, prepared by my Vice-Consul, Mr. H. C. Loring, and the striking feature of this statement is the small number of discharges reported by Mr. Bailey, as compared with the number of vessels that he cleared, and also the great disparity between the number shipped and discharged. When a vessel enters, it generally discharges a portion of its crew, and when it clears it ships a new crew of seamen to fill up the vacancies caused by discharges and desertions.

Hongkong, where desertion is very difficult, the number shipped ought not greatly to exceed the number discharged. The Government only loses \$1, the ship ping fee, for a failure to report a seaman shipped; but as, under Mr. Bailey, nearly all discharges were accompanied with the payment of extra wages, the Government would lose both the fee and extra wages when the discharge was not reported. Mr. Bailey cleared 681 vessels while he was Vice-Consul, and he reported only 480 discharges in all 220 of these being without a receipt from the shipper. While 2020 seamen were shipped during the six years succeeding 1871, he reports only 192 in all as discharged. In other words, more men were discharged during the first year, 1871, than during his subsequent six. According to his report, nearly 5000 seamen were discharged, from the tabulated statement it will be seen that the proportion of shipments to discharges has been less than two to one, and Loring's a little over two to one. Bailey cleared, on an average, 95 vessels a year. He cleared 85 Loring, during the 16 months he was in charge, cleared 138. My own investigation shows that for each ship cleared, Loring's over three, while Bailey's average for his whole term is less than one for each clearance.

Mosby alludes to his departure from the rule of his predecessor in not collecting extra wages. He quotes the criticism of Loring on his action, to the effect that "you will find the Department will sustain the old rule, and you will be held responsible for all the extra wages you have failed to collect." Loring had acted as Vice Consul under Bailey several years, and simply carried out this rule. "The announcement of my rule was hailed as a great deliverance by the sailors, but







## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes and Queries* on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 queries, and is occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and all subjects generally. A large classified list of subjects invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé of the most recent number of the *Notes and Queries* in each language bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as an indication of queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two papers were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The Review on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

*Frederick's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Cutcliffe Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering such a change of publication as is now proposed extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now becoming unusually general, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only highly readable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in the pages also. It is to be hoped that the new opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.  
This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars by Post including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various parts of China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreign journals. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## NOW READY.

TENG-SHUI, or, THE REMAINS OF A MARTIAL ROMANCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. By the same Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers.</b>							
America	7	Brit.	502	Feb. 21	Birley & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Arratoon Apoor	5	Brit.	1892	Feb. 21	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Y'ham & San Francisco	K'loon Dock
Atholl	1	Brit.	922	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		K'loon Dock
Belgio	1	Brit.	1718	Feb. 21	J. & O. S. S. Co.		
Bellona	1	Brit.	789	Feb. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Calcutta	5	Brit.	391	Feb. 21	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Calcutta	5	Brit.	1142	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Chin-tung	5	Brit.	835	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong		
Conquest	1	Brit.	318	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Dale	1	Brit.	644	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong		
Danube	3	Brit.	561	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong		
Douglas	5	Brit.	863	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Emu	5	Brit.	222	Feb. 21	Remondos & Co.		
Samorinda	5	Brit.	395	Feb. 21	Russell & Co.		
Fame	5	Brit.	117	Feb. 21	R. K. & W. P. Dock Co.		
Glenearn	5	Brit.	1409	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hainan	5	Brit.	231	Feb. 21	Russell & Co.		
Hindostan	4	Brit.	591	Feb. 21	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Kildare	5	Brit.	733	Feb. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lombardy	2	Brit.	1726	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Meili	5	Brit.	181	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Moray	5	Brit.	2185	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Namoa	5	Brit.	862	Feb. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Ningpo	5	Brit.	761	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.		
Norona	2	Brit.	606	May 31	K. W. & Co.		
Olympia	5	Brit.	897	Jan. 48	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Sea Gull	5	Brit.	48	Jan. 48	China Trade Insurance Co.		
Sunda	5	Brit.	1000	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Thales	5	Brit.	820	Dec. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yutung	2	Brit.	286	Feb. 20	Kwok & Seong		

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Sailing Vessels.</b>							
Alden Bass	4	Norw.	842	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Bar Caco	2	Norw.	338	Jan. 20	Chinese		
Cal	2	Norw.	225	Dec. 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Calmsford	2	Norw.	381	Jan. 28	Edmund Schellhaas & Co.		
Cholmon	2	Norw.	852	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Cuba	3	Norw.	330	Feb. 16	Edmund Schellhaas & Co.		
Grigo	3	Norw.	635	Feb. 16	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Palatka	4	Norw.	1049	Jan. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Empire	4	Norw.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Faugh Balough	3	Norw.	278	Feb. 15	Carlows & Co.		
France	3	Norw.	490	Feb. 15	Landstam & Co.		
Hattie N. Bangs	4	Norw.	616	Jan. 31	W. & Co.		
Hayden Brown	4	Norw.	1529	Jan. 31	Russell & Co.		
Highlander	4	Norw.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hongkong	4	Norw.	280	Feb. 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Janet	3	Norw.	217	Feb. 13	Chinese		
Lady Aberdeen	3	Norw.	287	Jan. 31	W. & Co.		
Livingstone	4	Norw.	530	Jan. 31	W. & Co.		
Lucia	4	Norw.	782	Jan. 31	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Nonpareil	4	Norw.	399	Feb. 15	Russell & Co.		
Orient	4	Norw.	460	Feb. 15	Edmund Schellhaas & Co.		
Parnass	7	Norw.	629	Jan. 29	Siemens & Co.		
Prince Frederick	4	Norw.	1490	Dec. 29	Vogel & Co.		
Spartan	8	Norw.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Star	3	Norw.	1090	Sept. 15	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
W. & H. H. H. H.	4	Norw.	953	Jan. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wing Shui Shing	4	Norw.	409	Feb. 5	Robert, Afook & Co.		

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>WHAMPOA.</b>							
Bonito	Wesenberg	Ger.	524	Feb. 19	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Harro	
Chateaufort	Wesenberg	Ger.	255	Feb. 19	Carlows & Co.	Tientsin	
Chateaufort	Wesenberg	Ger.	255	Feb. 19	Carlows & Co.	Tientsin	
Chateaufort	Wesenberg	Ger.	255	Feb. 19	Carlows & Co.	Tientsin	
Chateaufort	Wesenberg	Ger.	255	Feb. 19	Carlows & Co.	Tientsin	

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>CANTON.</b>							
China	Ackermann	Ger.	648	Feb. 20	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Hwai Yuen	W. & H. H. H. H.	Ger.	984	Feb. 21	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Ping-on	McCallie	Amer.	477	Feb. 19	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Tientsin	Deyville	Brit.	682	Feb. 19	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.</b>							
Ichang	700	Ogston	Batterfield and Swire				
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.				
Pawan	617	Benning, T.	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.				
Maria de Molina	1890	Benning, A.	Kwok Ashong				
Meane	184	Brit.	Kwok Ashong				
Midge	140	Lefavour	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.				
Peng-chou-hai	314	Degen	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.				
Richmond	280	Hayland	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.				
Tyne	180	Browne	Kwok Ashong				
Victor Kaman	180	Browne	Kwok Ashong				
Wolf	180	Browne	Kwok Ashong				

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.</b>							
Douglas	for Hongkong						
Hao An	for Shanghai						
Hedvig	for Shanghai						
Mc Go	Russian gunboat						

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.</b>							
Douglas	for Hongkong						
Hao An	for Shanghai						
Hedvig	for Shanghai						
Mc Go	Russian gunboat						

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, February 21st, 1880.

At 1060 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Name.
Bacon, English, lb.	350 300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	235 200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	200 170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, "	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	90 80	湯肉
" Steak, "	150 140	牛肉和
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛脚
" " corned, "	300 270	鹹牛脚
" Head, "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, each	50 45	牛腰
" Kidney, "	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed) catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
" Hams, American, lb.	300 270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	200 180	金華火腿
" English, "	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, "	180 160	羊排
" Leg, "	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, "	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70 60	豬蹄
" Feet, "	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, "	110 100	豬蹄
" Head, "	90 80	豬頭
" Heart, each	60 50	豬心
" Kidney, lb.	120 110	豬腰
" Liver, lb.	120 110	豬肝
Pork Chop, catty	160 150	豬排
" Corned, "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	160 150	豬腿
" Fat or lard, "	110 100	豬油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	45 40	羊頭脚
" Heart, each	50 40	羊心
" Kidney, "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pig, catty	\$2.125	猪仔
" Suet, Beef, lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, "	110 100	生羊油
Sweet Bread, catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, "	140 130	牛仔肉

## Poultry.

Poultry.	Price.	Chinese Name.
Capons, catty	200 180	雞
Doves, each	100 80	鴿
Ducks, catty	150 140	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100 90	雞蛋
" Duck, "	100 90	鴨蛋
" Salt, "	100 90	鹹蛋
Fowls, catty	170 160	雞
Geese, lb.	120 110	鵝
Partridges, each	800 700	鵪鶉
Pheasants, Shanghai, pair	\$1.200	上海山鵪鶉
Pigeons, each	150 140	白鴿
Quail, "	100 90	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, each	120 110	沙道
Thal, "	200 180	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, catty	500 400	火雞
" Hen, "	350 300	火雞
Wild Duck, pair	800 700	水鴨
" Goose, each	800 700	雁
Woodcock, Shanghai, "	500 400	上海角

## Fish.

Fish.					
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	250	200.	肚魚	乾
Bream,	catty	90	80	鯽魚	
Carp,	"	100	90	鯉魚	
Catfish,	"	60	50	赤魚	
Jodfish, Salt,	"	160	150	鹹魚	
Orab,	"	110	100	蟹	
Outile Fish,	"	70	60	墨魚	
Dace,	"	100	90	黃尾	鱸沙
Dog Fish,	"	60	50	尾倒沙	芒
Dory,	"	180	120	跌長真	巴
Eels, Congor,	"	70	60	海鰻	
" Fresh water	"	130	120	淡水鰻	鱸
File Fish,	"	80	70	淡刺皮	洋
Fresh Fish, Large	"	150	130	大鮮魚	仔
" Small	"	100	80	鮮魚	斑
Garoupa,	"	130	120	石斑魚	
Gudgeon,	"	80	80	白蛤	魚
Gurnard,	"	100	90	紅角	
Haddock,	"	90	80	黃花	
Herrings, fresh	"	80	70	黃鰺	
" smoked	box	\$1.00		煙鱈	真鱈
Live Flai,	catty	130	120	生魚	
Lobsters,	"	180	120	龍蝦	
Macarel,	"	80	50	方魚	
Mullet,	"	70	60	鱖魚	
Oysters,	"	120	110	新安鱔	肉
Parrot Fish,	"	120	110	鸚鵡魚	
Perch,	"	80	70	頭鱖	
Pike,	"	120	110	鱔魚	
Plaice,	"	100	90	花破	鱈
Pomfret, White	"	120	110	白鰻	
Pomfret, Black	"	100	90	黑鰻	
Prawns,	"	120	110	明蝦	
Ray,	"	80	70	琵琶石	
Rock Fish,	"	100	90	石狗	公
Roach,	"	110	100	鱖魚	